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APPLICATION NO.	FIL	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/665,108	0:	9/19/2003	Tadao Nagai	36856.1119	6132	
7:	590	03/01/2004		EXAMINER		
Keating & Be	nnett Ll	LP	POKER, JENNIFER A			
10400 Eaton Pl	ace			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Fairfax, VA 2	22030			2832		
				DATE MAILED: 02/01/2000	DATE MAILED: 03/01/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				A
	Application	No.	Applicant(s)	1
	10/665,108	*	NAGAI ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Jennifer A. F		2832	
The MAILING DATE of this commu Period for Reply	nication appears on the c	over sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD IN THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN - Extensions of time may be available under the provision after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this common to the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (1) If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum seriod that the period for reply is specified above, the maximum seriod to reply within the set or extended period for reply any reply received by the Office later than three months earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IICATION. us of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, umunication. 30) days, a reply within the statutor statutory period will apply and will e ly will, by statute, cause the applica	however, may a reply be tim ry minimum of thirty (30) days xpire SIX (6) MONTHS from tion to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this con D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.
1) Responsive to communication(s) file	led on <u>19 September 200</u>	<u>)3</u> .		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL .	2b)⊠ This action is non-	·final.		
3) Since this application is in condition closed in accordance with the prace	n for allowance except fo tice under <i>Ex parte Qua</i> y	r formal matters, pro le, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	secution as to the loss O.G. 213.	merits is
Disposition of Claims				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/ 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restr	are withdrawn from cons			
Application Papers				
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by t 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 19 Septemble Applicant may not request that any objected to a specific sp	<u>per 2003</u> is/are: a) ☐ acception to the drawing(s) being the correction is required	held in abeyance. See if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFF	R 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a clair a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priorit 2. Certified copies of the priorit 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internati * See the attached detailed Office acti 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim since a specific reference was includ 37 CFR 1.78. a) The translation of the foreign la 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim reference was included in the first se	y documents have been y documents have been s of the priority document ional Bureau (PCT Rule for domestic priority und ed in the first sentence of anguage provisional applacer domestic priority und for domestic priority und	received. received in Applicati ts have been received 17.2(a)). ed copies not received er 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) f the specification or ication has been received er 35 U.S.C. §§ 120	on No ed in this National S ed. e) (to a provisional s in an Application E eived. and/or 121 since a	application) Data Sheet. I specific
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449)	(PTO-948) 5)		

DETAILED ACTION

General Status

This is a first action on the merits of application filed on September 19, 2003. Claims 1-14 1. are pending and are being examined.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the "the bases disposed on two outermost flanges" (claims 8 and 9), "the case accommodating the core. . ." (claim 10), the epoxy resin disposed within the case (claim 11), and the "substantially cylindrical sections" (claim 12) must be shown or the features canceled from the claims. No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: the term "having" in the 3. second line of the claim should be removed. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112: 4.

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or

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with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification. Applicant claims, "...the hole in the bobbin for holding the core includes substantially cylindrical sections following the taper sections." However, applicant does not discuss the claimed cylindrical sections in the specification and does not illustrate cylindrical sections in the drawings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims 1 and 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,075,431 to Honma in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,138,545 to Godawski.

Regarding claims 1, 4, and 6, Honma discloses a transformer comprising:

- (1) a central core (figure 7A; abstract);
- (2) a bobbin having a hole for securing the core and further equipped with a plurality of winding chambers arranged on the bobbin; the winding chambers defined by a plurality of substantially square flanges (2a-2d) (figure 7A; abstract);
 - (3) primary windings wound about the outer most chambers (figure 7A)

(4) a secondary winding wound about the inner winding groove between the primary windings (figure 7A)

Honma discloses the claimed invention except for diodes being connected to the end of the secondary winding.

Godawski discloses a bobbin wound high voltage transformer having primary and secondary windings wherein the ends secondary windings are connected to diodes. The connection to the diodes allow for development for a high DC voltage.

One skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Honma with the teachings of Godawski and incorporate a secondary (high voltage) winding and connect the ends of the secondary winding to diodes in order to develop a high DC voltage.

Regarding claim 3, Godawski further discloses the use of a U-shaped core for the purposes of insertion within the hole of the bobbin. Honma in view of Godawski, however, does not disclose the substantially square sectional configuration. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to utilize a suitable shape for the core, such as square, since applicant has not disclosed that the substantially square shape solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with any shaped configuration, such as cylindrical.

Regarding claim 5, Honma in view Godawski disclose the claimed invention except for the specific number of flanges. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to increase the number of flanges and winding chambers to a desired number/size, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of the component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the lever of ordinary skill in the art. In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955).

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Furthermore, applicant has not disclosed that the specific number of flanges claimed (9) and the specific number of winding grooves claimed (8) solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose.

8. Claims 2 and 11-14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,075,431 to Honma in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,138,545 to Godawski as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,524,334 to Boesel.

Regarding claims 2, 11, and 13, Honma in view of Godawski disclose the claimed invention except for the taper sections.

Boesel discloses a transformer apparatus comprising a bobbin having an aperture, which houses a transformer core member. The bobbin aperture further has tapered walls. Mechanically, the taper permits retention of core pieces by compression during subsequent manufacturing operations. (Column 2, lines 21-32). Boesel further discloses the central aperture of bobbin may be tapered inward from both ends to a common size approximately in the center of the aperture, forming an hourglass-like shape (fig. 8E; column 9, lines 45-48).

One skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Honma, Godawski, and Boesel and incorporate tapered walls within the bobbin in order to retain the core.

Regarding claim 12, Godawski further discloses the use of cylindrical shaped bobbin for the purposes of retaining a cylindrical core. However, applicant has not disclosed that a cylindrical shape solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with any shaped bobbin hole.

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Regarding claim 14, Boesel further discloses the bobbin having extended tabs protruding from the bobbin flanges in order to transmit a compressive force to the core assembly.

9. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,075,431 to Honma in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,138,545 to Godawski as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,587,026 to Yeh, et al.

Honma in view of Godawski disclose the claimed invention except for the use of a second base (bases disposed on two outermost flanges). Yeh, et al, discloses a transformer having partitions around the bobbin body in order to separate the primary and secondary windings. The transformer further comprises bases located at both end of the bobbin body, both including terminals (figure 1; column 1, lines 10-25).

One skilled in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Honma, Godawski, and Yeh include bases on each side both including terminals for the electrical connection of the winding wires.

10. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,075,431 to Honma in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,138,545 to Godawski as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,154,113 to Murai.

Honma in view of Godawski disclose the claimed invention except for the use of a case and a resin disposed therein.

Murai discloses a transformer having separate winding locations for primary and secondary windings. The transformer is accommodated within a case body. If desired, the case body may be filled with a resin. The transformer is fitted with a cover and accommodated within the case body.

Of course, the transformer having no cover fitted therewith can also be accommodated in the case body and embedded within the resin that has been filled therein. (Column 6, lines 19-38).

One skilled in the art at the time the invention was made, would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Honma, Godawski, and Murai and incorporate a case for enclosing the transformer (column 6, lines 31-62) and to incorporate a resin for further enhancing the insulation of the primary coil and the secondary coil from the outside (column 6, lines 16-18).

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer A. Poker whose telephone number is 703-305-4037. The examiner can normally be reached on 5:30-4:00 Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Elvin G. Enad can be reached on 703-308-7619. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jap

February 2, 2004